

# The Kansas News.

P. B. PLUMB, : : Proprietor and Editor.  
R. J. HINTON, : : Corresponding Editor.

EMPORIA, KANZAS.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1857.

## The State Nominating Convention.

The Convention held at Topeka on the 15th inst., seems to have been largely attended, and very enthusiastic and harmonious. The result of its labors will be found elsewhere. In the nomination of candidates to fill the vacancies in the State offices we can say amen, and if we had been present should probably have shared the enthusiasm of the Convention on that point. But the nomination of M. J. Parrott as a candidate for Representative to Congress, is a bitter pill. How any friend of the Topeka Government or of temperance, and more especially those who have been residents of Kansas for the last year or two, could vote for M. J. Parrott, is more than we can imagine. The Free State party expect to go into the October election under the assertion of Gov. Walker "that the whole people of Kansas should have a chance to vote—not under the Territorial laws, but under a law of Congress." They expect to nominate as a candidate for Territorial Delegate the same man whom they elect as State Representative in August. The object in thus doing is to secure, beyond question, the admittance of a person from this Territory into the halls of Congress who will urge upon that body the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Topeka Constitution—to secure as it were, the aid of the Territorial Government in favor of the State Government. This is no doubt desirable. But—we ask in all candor—is the man who has fought against the maintenance of that State Government with all his power—who has left no stone unturned to procure its abandonment—who was the author of a series of resolutions passed at the convention held in Leavenworth county, to elect Delegates to this very Convention which nominated him, which resolutions declared that the Topeka Constitution had accomplished its purpose, and should therefore be abandoned—is this the man whom we should select to press upon the United States Congress the claims of that instrument? We know it is urged that certain prominent Democratic members of Congress are under peculiar obligations to Mr. Parrott for services rendered in times gone by, when he was a member of the Ohio Legislature, and a brother in good standing in the Democratic church; and consequently that they would give more heed to him and the cause which he espoused, than they would if presented to them by any other person whom we could elect. To such an argument we would only reply by saying that our strength lies in the justice of our cause, and cannot be added to by any abandonment of principle, however slight. The party that sacrifices principle for "availability" in the selection of its candidates, will fail of success.

We would send to Congress—instead of a man who would attempt to wheedle the Democracy into doing us an act of justice—a man whom they despised and hated for his disinterested devotion to the cause of Freedom; a man who would hold himself aloof from them as the oppressors of his constituents; one who would maintain, pure and unsullied, the principles here at stake. With such a man in Congress we should not fear for the success of our cause. We would rather wait four more years for the accomplishment of our wishes than to ask for mercy at the hands of the Democratic party. Whatever of justice they do us will be such as they are forced to.

The idea of conciliating the Administration is one which we should never for a moment entertain. We ask but justice, and will accept nothing less; and if the Government will not secure it to us, we are able to secure it to ourselves. There seemed to be a determination in the Convention which nominated Mr. Parrott, to give to Leavenworth the candidate at all events. But two names were presented to the Convention—those of Mr. Parrott and Mr. Adams, both from Leavenworth. Why this determination? Has Leavenworth shown an uncommon loyalty to the State organization? Has she not, on the contrary, been the foremost of its opposers for some time past? Did not her Convention, held to nominate candidates to Topeka, declare in favor of abandoning it? And yet, in the face of all these things, Leavenworth must have the candidate, and that candidate must be M. J. Parrott! Is not this strange?

Again: The Convention resolved to recommend to the people of Kansas to hold a mass convention at Grasshopper Falls in August, to take action in regard to the October election; and also that a delegate convention be held at the same time and place, to be governed by the action of the mass convention. Why hold the convention at Grasshopper Falls, and why make the delegate convention subordinate to the mass convention? Grasshopper Falls is north of the Kansas river, and near the eastern boundary of the Territory. If the usual place of holding conventions is to be overlooked, why not select a place nearer to all interested?

We can give some light on this subject. The friends of Mr. Parrott were afraid that another convention might undo what this one had done, by nominating a more fitting man as a candidate for Territorial Delegate. Therefore, Grasshopper Falls was selected as the place of holding this convention, being but 25 miles from Leavenworth, and easy of access. The balance of the Territory

will be but slightly represented in the mass convention, while Leavenworth, being close at hand, will roll in her hundreds if necessary. The mass convention will be composed mainly of Leavenworth men—Parrotti men; and their action will control the action of the delegate convention, and M. J. Parrott will be nominated as a candidate for Territorial Delegate—an event not much to be desired. We will do Mr. Parrott the justice to say that in respect to talent and eloquence he is excelled by very few men in Kansas.

We have said thus much in justice to our own position. We could do no less. We do not consider ourselves bound in the least by the action of the convention which nominated him; and did a chance offer to cast our suffrages for a better man, with a chance for his success, we should not hesitate one moment to do so. But under present circumstances we shall support Mr. Parrott as the choice between two evils. We know many good men in this District who will not vote for Representative on account of the nominee. Doubtless there are many such in Kansas. At this time it is necessary, above all things, that the utmost unity and harmony of action should prevail in the Free State ranks. The Topeka Convention held in its power to hoist a standard around which all good men could rally. This they failed to do; and in our humble judgment that failure has materially weakened the party.

Elsewhere we print an article from the Topeka Tribune in regard to the action of Gov. Walker in attempting to suppress the squatter's organization at Lawrence, which shows the sentiment of that portion of Kansas to be as of old. The great heart of the Free State party beats right, notwithstanding the doughfaces that have crept into its folds, and we imagine that those who had been deceived by the harmless guise and honeyed words of Walker will now see the cloven foot. If Gov. Walker wishes to see the Free State party a unit let him strike a blow—let him shed blood in the streets of Lawrence. If he wishes to see the spectacle of ten thousand freemen bound together by the love of liberty with bands of steel, who will not lay down their arms until Kansas is rid of every one of the foul oppressors who have been so long sucking her life blood, let him carry out the programme which he laid down in his proclamation to the citizens of Lawrence. The shedding of blood at this time would raise a whirlwind which would sweep from Kansas every vestige of the infamous and imbecile Territorial government, and the Federal power which has legalized it and given it strength to exist. Does the cause of Freedom require a sacrifice of blood and treasure? It is ready! If this question of the right of the people to govern themselves has got to be settled by force of arms, let it not be deferred—let Kansas be the battle-field. We will trust the success of our cause to the God of battles, without a doubt as to the result.

"The people always conquer. They always must conquer. Armies may be defeated; kings may be overthrown, and new dynasties imposed by foreign arms on an ignorant and slavish race, that care not in what language the covenant of their subjection runs, nor in whose name the deed of their barter and sale is made out. But the people never invade; and when they rise against the invader, are never subdued. If they are driven from the plains, they fly to the mountains. Steep rocks and everlasting hills are their castles; the tangled, pathless thickets their palisades; and nature, God—is their ally. \* \* \* And he never gave, and never will give, a full and final triumph over a virtuous, gallant people, resolved to be free."

Col. C. F. W. Leonhardt, who came from Lawrence to-day, reports all quiet. Walker is still there with his troops. The result is still shrouded in doubt. Notwithstanding the calm which reigns, there is an under-current of boiling lava which is ready to burst forth and overwhelm the tyrant. Gen. Lane made a speech in Lawrence a few evenings since, in which he uttered the following sentence: "if Gov. Walker strikes a blow, it is not the Free State men he will have to fight, but the devils of hell!" We know there are hundreds of restless spirits in Lawrence, who would march with joy upon the bayonets and cannon of the Troops now before that place. A spark will ignite the powder. Who knows how soon it will fall?

**Change of District.**  
Governor Robinson has made a new apportionment and division of the State, in accordance with the returns of the late census. Under this change we find ourselves in the Fourteenth District, the boundaries of which are thus defined:

Commencing at the intersection of the township line between 15 and 16, with range line between 13 and 14; thence west to range line between 5 and 6; thence south to township line between 20 and 21; thence east to range line between 13 and 14; thence north to the beginning.

The apportionment to this District is one Representative and with the 13th District one Senator. The voting precincts are Emporia, G. D. Humphrey's house and E. Godard's house.

Mr. HARVEY, Marshall of this District, informs us that out of over 700 persons who signed the Topeka Memorial which he carried, there were but TWO who could not sign their own names. This fact speaks well for Kansas and shows the class of persons who are filling up our beautiful prairies.

Ex-Secretary W. L. Marcy died at Ballston, Saratoga county, N. Y., on Saturday the 4th inst., in the 71st year of his age.

## The Ball Open.—Free State Men to be Dragooned into Submission.

The scheme of Walker & Co., for the pacification of Kansas, is at last developed. The master policy of the Administration, with the concurrence of Border Ruffianism generally, is now being applied, and with a master hand. The mystery of the movement of troops about the country, which we have noticed at various times, is now solved, and the real purpose of the 4,500 soldiers, with Harney at their head, who have been pouring into the country since the advent of Gov. Walker, ostensibly for Utah and the Indian service, is now made manifest. Lawrence has been invested by the U. S. soldiery, and her citizens treated as outlaws, and threatened with the penalty of the crime of treason! and for what? why forsooth, for swearing allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and the State of Kansas, and practicing the fundamental principles of the Organic Act of the Territory. This is the head and front of their offending, when reduced to a matter of fact, for in the institution of their city government, they have done nothing more—they could not have done less. Gov. Walker has now sowed his hand and glad are we that he has done it thus early, before he has led astray more of our people by his specious sophistry and double-dealing. We now know where to find him. Robert J. Walker is our enemy and the enemy of Kansas. He is now endeavoring to throttle the great principle of Popular Sovereignty, and will stop at no measure, however base and despicable, which his southern masters require of him, to consummate his purpose.

Circumstances go to show that this last step has been resolved upon from the beginning of his administration, under certain contingencies; that it is but the prelude to another drama of violence, perhaps of blood, and the action of the people of Lawrence in this particular instance, is only seized upon as the watchword for the onslaught. Else, why is it that Harney is still retained in Kansas, contrary to the oft-repeated statement that his field of service was Utah, for which he has been, apparently, making such extensive preparations for the last two months. Why is it that three thousand troops are still retained in the Territory, while the adventurous emigrant over the western plains, is left to pursue his perilous way, with such protection only as his own strong arm could give—too often to become the prey, not to the savages who infest his pathway, merely, but rather to the disgraceful malfeasance of an administration whose great aim thus far, has been, apparently, to extend and perpetuate the power of the most withering and despotic of all oligarchies, the Slave Oligarchy of America. Why is it that the only troops yet sent or likely to be sent to the West, are Col. Sumner and his command, who are known to sympathize with the people of Kansas in their efforts for political liberty. But these things are of minor importance in the eyes of Walker when contrasted with the all important matter of enforcing bogus laws in Kansas, or of controverting the wishes of the Free State men even in town associations, which any sane man must see are essential to the well being of any community.

But Gov. Walker has taken a step in which he will find it dangerous to proceed—impossible to retreat without a disgrace. The people of Kansas are as loyal to the Constitution and the Union as the people of any other section of the confederacy, but the American uniform must no longer be used as a guise under which to perpetrate the wrongs which our people have suffered, with the connivance of the Government for the past two years. A collision with those whose duty it is to protect us, we hope may never come, but should Gov. Walker persist in his insane policy, such an event would be a choice of evils.

Gov. Walker's vain threat of employing the power of the General Government for our suppression, if need be, is entirely gratuitous and falls harmless to the ground, for he is well aware, as is every other man of ordinary discernment, that the first gun fired upon us for political offences, heralds the advance of an army of Freemen whose march shall not be stayed until the bands are broken which fetter the limbs of the last slave that shall curse the soil of America.

If Gov. Walker would again embroil this country in the deadly feud which he says has given him so much pain, if he would still further embitter the feelings of our people towards himself, estrange them from a government whose only protection thus far has been such as the culture yields, if he would involve his own party in certain defeat and ruin, and himself in irreparable disgrace, let him pursue the ill-advised, despotic project which he has commenced, and he will accomplish all, perhaps more.—*Topeka Tribune.*

## The Two Ex-Presidents at Marcy's Funeral.

The Albany correspondent of the New York Post says:

The military companies marched to the landing to escort to the city ex-Presidents Van Buren and Pierce, who were announced to be among the pall bearers. Soon the carriage arrived containing these gentlemen—Mr. Pierce looking thin, wan, gray haired and spectral, and sitting with folded arms, bolt upright, beside his distinguished predecessor, who, though some twenty-five years older, sat with his green silk umbrella in his hand, bowing on all sides with a grace and politeness worthy of his old school training. It was indeed pleasing to witness the almost juvenile flexibility, and the appearance of sound health of body and mind in a man whose life has entered the last quarter of a century. The captivating smile and manner which once gave him so great an ascendancy over his acquaintances, are as potent as ever, and he presents as fine a specimen of the well-favored, courtly country gentleman as one often sees.

## Immense Grants of Land.

The appropriation of land to Arkansas and Missouri, by the act of Congress of 1853, to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point on the Mississippi river, opposite Cairo, via Little Rock to the Texas boundary, has been completed at the General Land Office, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. This forms the connecting link between the Illinois Central and Texas Pacific railroads. The amount of land already appropriated in Missouri and Arkansas is one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand acres.

## The Topeka Convention.

On motion of J. M. Walden, the President was requested to appoint a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention. The following appointments were made:

J. M. Walden of the Quindaro *Chindowara*, T. Dwight Thatcher of the Lawrence *Republican*, J. M. Dunn, W. Oakley, Wm. Graham, James McArthur, J. Fletcher, A. Hunting, G. S. Hillyer, A. A. Jamison, F. G. Adams, O. B. Hollman, W. G. Nichols, G. P. Buell, T. R. Newton.

The Committee reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, At the first election of a Territorial Legislature held in Kansas, the government was usurped from the hands of the people and an usurpation substituted in its place; and

WHEREAS, Said usurpation is still forced upon the people of Kansas, and they are thereby deprived of all the rights of American citizen; therefore be it resolved by the Free State men in Convention assembled:

I. That the Topeka Constitution and the State Government originated in a public necessity, that subsequent events have proved the wisdom and justice of that movement, and that present circumstances render it an imperative demand of justice, common sense and patriotism, that it be unwaveringly maintained and supported.

II. That the Topeka Constitution is the first and only choice of the Free State men of Kansas—that we look to our admission as a State under it as the surest and only method of regaining our lost rights; and that all our efforts as a party in whatever direction shall be subsequent to that end.

III. That Congress will consult the wishes of a very large majority of the inhabitants of Kansas by immediately admitting her as a State under the Topeka Constitution.

IV. That the Free State men of Kansas now as heretofore utterly deny the validity of the Territorial Legislature—that they still recognize it as the creature of fraud and violence, and that they acknowledge neither the validity nor the binding force of its enactments.

V. That the recent vote for delegates to a Constitutional Convention has demonstrated to the world that the pro-Slavery faction is a "misérable" minority of the people of Kansas; that an attempt to frame a Constitution by delegates thus elected would be a gross outrage upon the people, and the admission of Kansas under a Constitution so framed, unless first submitted to a fair vote of the bona fide residents, would be an act of injustice and despotism so flagrant and alarming as to justify her people in a resort to the extreme measures for the protection of their rights.

VI. That the Free State party of Kansas is emphatically a peace party—that we deprecate agitation—that now as ever we will seek to avoid all occasion of collision with the authorities of the United States, and that all we ask is simple justice and the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to us as American citizens by the Constitution of our common country.

VII. That we urge upon the Free State men of Kansas the necessity of a thorough organization for the coming election, and that as far as possible a full vote be polled at that election.

VIII. That we recommend to the Governor the propriety of submitting the Topeka Constitution to a full vote of all bona fide residents of Kansas at the August election.

IX. That the Free State Central Committee is hereby instructed to have 20,000 copies of the State Constitution of Kansas printed in English, and 5,000 in German for circulation throughout the Territory, and that the Free State papers be requested to publish it in their columns at an early day.

WHEREAS, Gov. Walker, in his speech at Topeka, as reported in the "Kansas Statesman" of June 9th, holds the following language: "In October next, under the act of the late Territorial Legislature, but under the laws of Congress, you, the whole people of Kansas have a right to elect a delegate to Congress and to elect a Territorial Legislature." And

WHEREAS, Gov. Walker has on various occasions used similar language, and that as far as possible the people of Kansas "may participate in an election for Delegate to Congress and for members of the Territorial Legislature without recognizing the validity of a bogus Legislature imposed upon them by fraud and by force; therefore resolved

X. That we recommend to the people of Kansas that they assemble in mass convention at Grasshopper Falls, on the last Wednesday in August, to take action as may be necessary with regard to that election.

XI. Finally, that standing upon the eternal principles of justice and truth, contending only for what is right, we, here, to-day, renew our faith in the great cause in which we are engaged and pledge to each other our united and persevering efforts for the final triumph of Freedom in Kansas.

Lieutenant Governor Roberts offered the following, to follow the tenth resolution, and it was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we also recommend that a Delegate Convention be held at the same time and place, to carry out the decisions of the Mass Convention, and that each district be entitled to twice the number of delegates they are entitled to of Senators and Representatives under the State apportionment.

Judge Conway, from the committee on business reported the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, We have reliable information that preparations are being made in some parts of the State of Missouri to control the result of the coming elections in Kansas. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That Gen. James H. Lane be appointed by this convention and authorized to organize a people in the severe contest, to protect the ballot boxes at the approaching elections in Kansas.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates to fill the vacancies in the State offices. The result was as follows:

Secretary of State, P. C. Schuyler; State Auditor, Dr. G. A. Catler; Supreme Judges, M. F. Conway and S. N. Latta; Reporter Supreme Court, E. M. Thurston; Clerk Supreme Court, A. G. Patrick.

The Convention then proceeded to select a Candidate for Representative. Marcus J. Parrott and Henry J. Adams, both of Leavenworth, were the only candidates. Mr. Parrott was nominated on the first ballot by a majority of three votes. The nomination was then made unanimous.

On motion, the delegations from the several representative districts, were instructed to appoint members of the State Central Committee. The following gentlemen were selected:

1st District, J. Blood; 2d A. Curtis; 3d S. E. Martin; 4th Ralph Mayfield; 5th W. F. M. Army; 6th W. R. Griffith; 7th Henry Harvey; 8th Dr. J. P. Root; 9th G. S. Hillyer; 10th A. A. Griffin; 11th F. G. Adams; 12th H. Miles Moore; 14th A. Larzaler; 17th E. S. Nash.

The Convention then adjourned. Good feeling seems to have been the order of the day.

Gov. Walker issued his Proclamation to the citizens of Lawrence on the 15th inst. It will be found on our outside. On the 18th he made his appearance in Lawrence at the head of a body of troops. He is still there, watching the people. The strength of any despotism is in the system of espionage, which it establishes over the people to prevent them from acting out their own free thoughts. The despots of the New World understand this as well as those of the Old.

## Election Proclamation.

STATE OF KANZAS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TOPEKA, July 16, '57.

In accordance with the provisions of State laws passed June 13th, 1857, the qualified voters of Kansas are called upon to meet at their several precincts, on the first Monday in August next, at 8 o'clock A. M., and cast their votes for the following State Officers:

Two Judges Supreme Court.  
Secretary of State.  
Auditor.  
Reporter Supreme Court.  
Clerk Supreme Court.  
Also for Representative to Congress and for Members of State Legislature.

The Election Law provides as follows:

§ 1. The qualified voters of the State of Kansas, shall meet in their respective precincts at such place, as shall be prescribed by the Governor, the first Monday of Aug. A. D. 1857, at eight o'clock A. M. of said day, and proceed to elect three judges of elections, and two clerks, all of whom shall be sworn to perform the duties of their office impartially and with fidelity; the oath or affirmation may be administered by the judges to each other, and to the clerks, and the voters shall then proceed to cast their ballots for persons to fill all vacancies which may exist in the office of either the Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, Judge of the Supreme Court, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Reporter of the Supreme Court, State Printer, Representative to Congress, and such a number of members of the General Assembly as the respective districts shall be entitled to by the apportionment provided by law.

§ 2. The Judges of election shall provide suitable ballot boxes wherein to deposit the ballots cast at said election, and the Judges shall open the said election at nine o'clock A. M. and shall close the same at six o'clock P. M. of said day.

The returns are to be made to the Governor at Topeka within ten days after the election. Where large settlements cannot be accommodated at any precinct named in the proclamation, within their election district, polls may be opened at some convenient place and the election conducted as required by law.

The Judges of Election are requested to open separate polls at the same time and place, and receive votes for or against the State Constitution, framed at Topeka in '55, and make returns of the result as above to the Governor of the State, at Topeka.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal, the day and year above written, at Topeka.

CHAS. S. ROBINSON,

By his excellency the Governor.

P. C. SCHUYLER,

Sec'y of State.

## Gov. Walker as a Financier Again.

It will doubtless afford Gov. Walker's immediate followers sincere gratification to ascertain from good authority that the Gov. is a capital hand to "raise the wind,"—equal to any emergency—and that consequently the prospect for a supply of cash and "occasional drinks," is still good. The Richmond (Va.) *South (dem.)* publishes the following account of one of Gov. Walker's financial operations. It will interest our territorial readers, who will naturally ask: "have we a swindler among us?"

"When Robert J. Walker was a senator from Mississippi, he ascertained that an old gentleman in Middlesex county in this State, was disposed to sell a large estate in negroes. Accordingly, in company with a colleague in the House of Representatives, Walker made the old gentleman a visit, and after a protracted negotiation succeeded in purchasing the slaves. And he got them on good terms, for the old gentleman—a devoted democrat—was charmed by the graceful condescension of the distinguished senator. The aggregate price of the negroes was something more than \$40,000, for which Walker gave a note or draft payable in New Orleans. But the old man would not sell his slaves except on condition that they were to be kept together on a plantation in the south.

Well, the slaves were taken to New Orleans, were put upon the block and dispersed to the four winds—the purchaser realizing a considerable profit by the transaction. The note or draft matured, was presented for payment, was protested, and from that day to the present time, not a cent has been received either by the old gentleman or his heirs, for fifty thousand dollars' worth of negroes! Meanwhile Walker has lived in affluence, and is believed now to be a millionaire. Will some one of Walker's apologists impeach the correctness of this story? Let them try it. The substantial truth of the statement shall be verified by testimony which nobody can question.

But this is not an isolated instance.—There were many such in Walker's career, of which the history may yet be written."

## The Kaw Indians at Washington.

A delegation of the Kaw Indians is now in Washington making known their grievances to the President. A telegraphic despatch, dated Washington, July 14, has the following:

"The President to-day gave the Kaw delegation of Indians from Kansas an audience in presence of his cabinet. They represented to their great father, as they called the President, the manner in which the whites commit trespasses on their reserves, and claim the right to the lands designated as the half breed Kaw lands, lying on the north side of the Kansas river, opposite, above and below Leocompton. They are willing, if necessary to make a new treaty. The President referred their complaints to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs."

## Professor Morse and "the Cable."

The rendezvous for the two telegraph cable-ships is to be at Cork, about the 27th of July, where the cables will be joined in order to talk through the whole line to see if there is no flaw. The cable will then be cut, and the ships will proceed to sea. Mr. Morse has some apprehension that the ships will not be ready to go to sea by the time specified, and he says that, if they are not ready during the first eight days of August, he will not consent to the operation this year, as he would be afraid of the storms on the coast in the last week of August.—The ships will run out about six miles an hour, and each vessel will have 900 miles to accomplish, which will require 15 days for each to arrive at its haven.—*States.*

## Foreign News.

### Arrival of the America.

The latest news from Europe came by the Arabia, which brought dates to the 14th inst.

ENGLAND.

Parliamentary proceedings are not of any importance. The House of Lords passed on the second reading, a bill for the redemption of the Sound dues.

The steamer Fox, fitted out by Lady Franklin, has sailed from Aberdeen for the Arctic regions to engage in another search for the whereabouts of Sir John Franklin and his companions, or for their remains.

The owners of the great Eastern state that she will be launched in September, but will not proceed to Portland till April next.—Her total cost will amount to nearly £800,000 sterling.

The provision market was generally quiet.

FRANCE.

It is reported that the Emperor and Empress of France are about to visit the exhibition at Manchester.

The depression in the Paris bourse has given rise to a rumor that the government contemplates raising a new loan, but this is believed to be unfounded.

A reduction in the rate of discount by the bank of France is looked for soon.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the recent conspiracy of the Italians against the life of Napoleon is more serious than was originally supposed.—Twenty-one conspirators have been arrested, who are said to be connected with those recently arrested at Genoa who professed to proclaim a republic in that city.

SPAIN.

Nothing new has transpired in relation to the Mexican difficulty. The Mexican minister still remains at Madrid, though he is meditating an early return to Paris, where it is supposed he would await the arrival of further instructions from his government.

ITALY.

The revolutionary movement at Leghorn had been suppressed.

Advices received in Paris on Friday announce further insurrections in Italy, organized by Mazzini. Two hundred arrests have been made in Genoa, and muskets and large quantities of ammunition have been seized.

A despatch from Vienna announces another insurrection at Sapie, in the Neapolitan territory.

TURKEY.

Diplomatic difficulties with Belgium continue, and the Belgian minister is awaiting his passports preparatory to his departure. He is charged with stirring up the agitation in the principalities, assuring the people that the European powers had agreed upon the expediency of the union of the principalities, and the establishment of a monarchy under the Belgian prince.

The correspondent of the London daily *News* says this affair is likely to assume importance. Several of the foreign ministers have visited the Belgian minister, and it is rumored the ministers of America, Russia, France, Spain, and Sardinia will present the sultan with a joint vote on the subject. A meeting of the above named diplomats has already been held at the house of the Russian ambassador.

A confidential circular, addressed to foreign diplomats, maintains the right of the Porte to the island of Perine, recently taken possession of by England, and expresses the hope that it will be evacuated.

CHINA.

A letter from Hong Kong states that Lord Elgin and Baron Gros will have interviews with Sir John Bowring at Singapore, and that no important operations would be undertaken until after the meeting.

The French journals doubt the statement that England had asked France to send troops to China.

### Rioting in New York.

New York, July 13.

Another disgraceful riot occurred this afternoon in the Seventeenth ward, the mob consisting of about 600, chiefly composed of Irish and Germans, who attacked the metropolitan police with missiles and firearms.

The police were driven back, as also a squad sent to their relief. Another detachment of 100 men was immediately sent to the scene of the conflict, and a requisition was made for a detachment of military.

The riot was premeditated, but was not to take place until night, when it was intended to commence the attack on the Seventeenth ward station house.

July 14.

Rioters have been fighting among themselves all the afternoon. The fight originated by attacking strangers who appeared among them. Several persons were badly beaten. It is supposed they were policemen disguised.

Four or five hundred policemen are on the ground, and the military are held in reserve at the arsenal. It is said that a number of the common council, and many ex-policemen were active among the rioters.

July 17.

The city was quiet throughout the night. Nobody was killed. Six policemen and eight prisoners were hurt. Three regiments which were under arms all night, were dismissed this morning.

### National Trial of Mowers.

The National trial of Mowers came off at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 14th inst. The result is thus reported:

"The trial of Mowers came off at 3 o'clock to-day, preceded by speeches and a grand procession at the county fair grounds. Upwards of twenty machines were entered, and the display at starting was very fine. All did well, but it was soon apparent that the real contest was between Manny's with the Wood's improvement, and the Ketchum.

The struggle was close, Manny's coming in slightly ahead. The result was hailed with cheers by the multitude, in which the friends of Ketchum heartily joined. The fact of the rapidity of the work, however, does not determine the question of superiority. The other test will be made during the week. The weather was fine, and the contestants were in good spirits.

M. GODARD, THE ARMOURER, LOST.—M. Godard, the experienced armorer, ascended from Philadelphia on the 4th inst. Towards night he descended near Wilmington, left his assistant, and with one passenger, immediately re-ascended, since which time nothing has been heard from him.